TIKHON, Zoya Mikhaylovna; RUPPERT, L.L., otv. red.; RUSAKOVA, G.Ya. red.

[Hurricanes] Uragany. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1964. (MIRA 17:8)
237 p.

S/0000/63/000/000/0096/0105

ACCESSION NR: AT4030532

AUTHOR: Ruppert, L. L.

TITLE: Wind prognosis at altitudes of 9-12 kilometers

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii. Moscow, 1960. Materialy*. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 96-105

TOPIC TAGS: wind prognosis, wind pressure, RKZ-49 radiosonde, geostrophic wind

ABSTRACT: This paper is one of 13 previously unpublished reports of the 40 papers given at the Nauchnaya konferentsiya po voprosam aviatsionnoy meteorologii (scientific conference on problems of aviation meteorology) that was held in June and July of 1960 in Moscow at the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby* SSSR. In this paper the author investigates the precision of the raw data and the analysis of standard deviation in determining altitudes. The standard deviation of pressure registered by means of the radiosonde RKZ-49 in the free atmosphere was ±3 mb and the mean standard deviation of temperature registration, without taking radiation error into consideration, ranged from ±0.5 to 1.0°. Through a series of mathematical arguments, the author derives equations for the probable range of the geostrophic wind at various levels. He also derives formulas to forecast wind at various

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altitudes. Approximately 100 forecasts for 12 and 24 hour periods were made by the author's method. By considering various permittable errors, the accuracy of the forecast of the wind modulus was, on the average, 85 to 90%. Wind direction forecasts were somewhat less -- 70 to 75%. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 figures, and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Feb63 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 41279-65 EWT(1) GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5005460 S/0124/64/000/012/A011/A012

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12A59

AUTHOR: Ruppert, L. L.

TITLE: Some questions of the energetics of the atmosphere and the hydrosphere

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 2 Konferentsii po probl. Vzaimodeystviye atmosf. i gidrosf. v. sev. chasti Atlant. okeana. L., Leningr. un-t, 1964, 49-76

TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere, hydrosphere, geoid, earth figure, earth gravity

TRANSLATION: An approximate theory is presented for the earth's figure, and its shortcomings are noted. An analogy is carried out between the rotation of the earth and uniform rotation of a liquid

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005460

in a vessel. It is stated, as a result of a misunderstanding, that the free surface of the liquid is not an equipotential surface. The difference δ between the geodetic and geocentric latitudes is calculated, i.e., the angle between the normal to the surface of the geoid and the radius vector. The maximum value of δ at latitude 45° is found to be 11'53.5", which is much larger than the previous estimates (11'30"). A first-approximation equation is given for the geoid in the form of a cubic paraboloid

$$\frac{kM}{r}+\omega^2 r^2 \sin^2\theta = C$$

where θ -- angle between the axis of rotation and the radius vector. The author assumes that the cubic paraboloid describes the geoid better than the usually employed ellipsoidal model. The expression for the force of gravity is given in the form

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005460

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$$g = 983.16 - \frac{3}{2} \omega^2 r \sin^2 \theta$$

The questions of energetics of the atmosphere and hydrosphere, which are indicated in the title, are not considered. Bibliography, 4 titles. V. S. Safonov.

SUB CODE: ES ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

Ruppert, L.L.

ASTAPENKO, P.D., kand.geograficheskikh nauk; BURTSEV, A.I., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; GUROV, V.P., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; ZVEREV, A.S., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; ZUBYAN, G.D., doktor geograficheskikh nauk; MININA, L.S., kand.geograficheskikh nauk; MOROZKIN, A.A., inzhener-meteorolog; RUPPERT, L.L., kand.geograficheskikh nauk; SERGEYEV, B.M., inzhener-meteorolog; SAMOYLOV, A.I., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; TURKETTI, Z.L., kand.geograficheskikh nauk; CHERNOVA, V.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHISTYAKOV, A.D., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; POGOSYAN, Kh.P., prof.,red.; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., red.; BRAYNINA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Synoptic study atlas] Uchebnyi sinopticheskii atlas. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. Pt.2. (Sost. P.D.Astapenko i dr.) 1957. 90 fold. maps (in portfolio)__ __ __ [Practical recommendations and assignments for students using the "Synoptic study atlas" Metodicheskie rkomendatsii i zadaniia dlia studentov k "Uchebnomu sinopticheskomu atlasu," chast' 2. Sost. A.S.Zverev. 1957. 87 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov (for Chernova)
(Climatology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

RUPPERT, L. L.

"Methods of Sowing and Row Fertilization (During Sowing) of Perennial Grasses During Field Rotations in the Northwestern Oblasts." Cand Agr Sci, Leningrad Agricultural Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

SOV/50-58-11-19/25

AUTHORS: Gurov, V. P., Smirnov, P. I., Ruppert, L. L.

TITLE: A. S. Zverev, "Synoptic Meteorology". Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad 1957 (A. S. Zverev "Sinopticheskaya meteorologiya". Gidrometeoizdat. L. 1957)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 62-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the last 5-6 years there was no textbook of synoptic meteorology available in meteorological academies, which rendered the training in the aforesaid field very difficult. The publication of the book mentioned in the title therefore was impatiently expected. According to the authors, this textbook, which has been recommended for universities, meets the requirements. Further, it is a monography which is available to a wide circle of engineer-synopticians. This is a great advantage of the book. Several insufficiencies discussed in this review in general do not reduce the value of the book. These insufficiencies are the following: 1) It would be better to add some introductory remarks concerning general data on the causes of the variations of meteorological elements to the chapter of the total atmospheric circulation; 2) in chapter 23, "Transformation of Air

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A. S. Zverev, "Synoptic Meteorology", Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad 1957 SOV/50-58-11-19/25

Masses", the author should give a more detailed representation of the results of theoretical investigations in the field of transformation; 3) it would be more useful to discuss the transformation at the beginning of the chapter; 4) chapter 24, "Analysis of Air Masses", is represented to a very limited extent; 5) the schemes of fronts are represented without taking into proper account the latest experimental results; 6) the historical aspect of the formation of cyclones and anti-cyclones should be discussed in a somewhat more limited way. Modern views on this problem should be discussed in a closer connection with the theory of pressure variation; 7) the authors gave an unsatisfactorily detailed representation of the forecasts of cloud formations and thunderstorms.

Card 2/2

ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; ASTAPENKO, P.D.; BYKOV, V.V.; BUSHUK, V.I.; GUROV, V.P.; ZVEREV, A.S.; MININA, L.S.; MOROZKIN, A.A.; RUPPERT, L.L.; SERGEYEV, B.M.; ZVEREV, A.S.; POGOSYANA, Kh.P., redaktor; TASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., redaktor

[School synoptical atlas of weather maps] Uchebnyi sinopticheskii atlas. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo. Pt. 1. 1956, 48 fold. maps (in portfolio)--[Assignments for students using the "school synoptical atlas of weather maps."] Zadaniia dlia studentov k "Uchebnomu, sinopticheskomu atlasu," chast' 1. Sost. A.S. Zverev. 1956. 114 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Meteorology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

RUPPERT, M.L.

Influence of the ice cover on the flattening of waves produced by the release of water from a reservoir. Trudy GGI no.121:22-45 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

RUPPERT, M.L.

Influence of the ice cover on the velocity of the propagation of waves produced by the release of water from a reservoir according to observation materials of the State Hydrologic Institute on the Svir' River. Trudy GGI no.117:92-103 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

ACC NR: AP7007580 SOURCE CODE: UR/0118/66/000/009/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Ruppe, A. S. (Engineer); Gandel'sman, I. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Specialized computer for calculation of optimal parameters of technological processes

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 9, 1966, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: computer, coal

SUB CODE: 09, 08

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of a specialized computer designed to solve the problem of increasing the output of a coal treatment plant. The computer consists of a section for input of initial data in the form of enrichment curves, sections for computing values of the coordinates of these curves, units for input of values of the coefficients q_i and the assigned value of average ash content of the overall concentrate, the decision element, the null-balance device, and the output unit. The computer works as follows: the values of average ash content of the concentrate and coefficient q_i are loaded into the computer to determine the fraction of each of the classes of coal in percent of the total. During the process of solution, the values of the coordinates of the enrichment curves are calculated at points of

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.14:662.74

ACC NR: AP7007580

equal derivatives $M'_1 = M'_2 = M'_3$ and the differential equations are solved at these points. When equality is achieved between the two halves of the equation, the null-balance device operates and the computing process is halted. The output device can be used to develop all the data of interest to the operator, such as total concentrate yield, yield of concentrate by classes, etc. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 39,779]

Card 2/2

Ruppol', V. K.

5.1310

77645
SOV/80-33-2-20/52

AUTHORS: Gul'din, I. T., Buzhinskaya, A. V., Barsegyan, V. P., Ruppol', V. K.

TITLE: Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 378-383 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors developed and tested an electrolyzer for electrolysis of galenite in molten equimolar mixture of sodium and potassium chlorides. The mechanism of the process was studied earlier (Gul'din, I. T., Buzhinskaya, A. V., Transactions of 4th Conference on Electrochemistry at the Academy of Sciences, USSR in 1959). The electrolyzer is shown in Fig. A.

Card 1/9

PAKHOMOVA, G.N.; RUPPUL', V.K.

Testing ribbon-type vertical electrolytic cells for the production of zinc with high current densities. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:314-318 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Zinc--Electrometallurgy)
(Electrolysis--Equipment and supplies)

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.; BARSEG'YAN, V.P.; RUPPUL', V.K.

Electrolysis of lead concentrates in fused salts. Zhur. prikl.khim. 33 no.2:378-383 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Lead) (Electrometallurgy)

ALEKSEYEV, B.D.; ALAVERDOV, A.I.; BABIN, I.D.; BIDNEV, A.I.; BUROVOY, I.A.; GUSOV, A.V.; IVANOV, V.I.; KAYDAK, A.M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.Ya.; KUPPUL', V.K.; SEREBRYANNIKOV, B.Ya.; SHTEYNGARDT, G.M.

Roasting zinc concentrate in a gas fired boiling fuel bed. Prom. energ. 13 no.8:19-20 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Zinc--Metallurgy)

RUPRECHT, Andrzej

Analysis of the nourishment of the Tyto alba guttata (C.L.Br.) owl appearing in Aleksandrow Kujawski, Ciechocinek and Raciazek in the years 1960-1961. Nauki matem przyrod Torun no.9:45-66 '64.

1. Department of General Zoology of the N. Copernicus University, Torun.

RUPRECHT, J.

"Stars Are Moving." p. 178. (MATEMATICKO-PRIRODOVEDECKE ROZHLEDY, Vol. 32, no. 6, 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

RUPRECHT, J.

Galaxial star clusters. p. 83. (CASOPIS CESKOSLOVENSKYCH USTAVU ASTRONOMICKYCH, Vol. 6, No. 6, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

Ruprecht, J.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION CZECH/5216

Budil, Ivo, ed.

Do blízkého i vzdáleného vesmíru (Into the Near and Distant Universe) Prague, Orbis, 1960. 10,000 copies printed.

Authors: Milan Blaha, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Ondřej Brychta, Engineer. Jan Bukovský, Professor, D.C.As., Václav Bumba, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Zdeněk Ceplecha, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Josef Dvořák, Doctor of Medicine. Vladimír Guth, Docent, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics. Josip Kleczek, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Miloslav Kopecký, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Luboš Perek, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Miroslav Plavec, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Jaroslav Ruprecht, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Josef Sadil. Ladislav Sehnal, Candidate of Physics

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and Mathematics. Zdeněk Švestka, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics., Boris Valníček, Doctor of Natural Sciences and Vladimír Vanýsek, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Resp. Ed.: Josef Sadil.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader interested in astronomy, celestial mechanics, and astrophysics.

COVERAGE: The book presents in popular language and in summary form the most important achievements of science to date in the field of astronomy, celestial mechanics, and astrophysics, and notes the importance of continued progress in these disciplines for space travel to the moon and in our solar system, and ultimately to the nearest stars and galaxies. In the section headed "About the Authors" the degrees and titles, affiliations and scientific contributions of each author are given. The text is accompanied by many diagrams, graphs, and tabular data. There are 37 photographs of various celestial bodies. No personalities

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are mentioned. There are 29 references, all Czech [several translations].

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

THE NEAR UNIVERSE

Card 3/21

RUPRECHT, Jaroslav

"Astronomical dictionary in six languages" by Josip Kleczek. Reviewed by Jaroslav Ruprecht. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.6: 366 '62.

RUPRECHT, Jaroslav

"Eclipse and occulation of celestial bodies" by Jiri Bouska, Vladimir Vanysek. Reviewed by Jaroslav Ruprecht. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.5:297-298 '63.

"Space flights" by Vladimir Vanysek. Reviewed by Jaroslav Ruprecht. 298

ALTER, G. (Prague 7, Veverkova 8); HOGG, H. Sawyer; RUPPRECHT, J.

Catalog of star clusters and associations. Pt.6. Biul astr Cz 15 no.1 Supplement:1-35 '64.

1. David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada (for Hogg).
2. Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Prague 2, Budecska 6.

ALTER, G. (Prague 7, Veverkova 8); HOGG, H.S.; RUPRECHT, J.

Catalog of star clusters and associations; supplement 5. Biulleten astron inst 14 no.1:Suppl.:Appendix to the Biulleten 14 no.1:1-20

1. David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada (for Hogg).
2. Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 2, Budecska 6 (for Ruprecht).

RUPRECHTOVA, L.; VVEDENSKAYA, A.V.

On the stresses acting at the foci of earthquakes near the bend of the Carpathian arc. Studia geophys 6 no.2:140-151 '62.

1. Geophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bocni II, Praha 4 - Sporilov (for Ruprechtova). 2. Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., Moscow, B. Gruzinskaya 10, Moscow G 242, U.S.S.R. (for Vvedenskaya).

RUPRECHTOVA, Libuse

"Astronomical Dictionary" by Josip Kleczek. Reviewed by Libuse Ruprechtova. Studia geophys 6 no.2:208 '62.

L 22598-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb GW Z/2512/63/011/000/0143/0187

ACCESSION NR: AT5003848

AUTHOR: Karnik, V.; Ruprechtova, L.

TITLE: Seismisity of Carpatian region

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Geofysikalni ustav. Geofysikalni sbornik, v. 11, 1963. Prague, 1964, 143-187

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake catalogue, hypocenter map, frequency, energy release

ABSTRACT: Earthquake catalogues were compiled for the Carpatian region for the periods 1500-1800 (I_o VIII) 1801-1900 (I_o VII) and 1901-1955 (I_o VI). Based on those catalogues hypocenter maps and a map of maximum magnitudes of observations were plotted. The relation between M, Jo, and h, the effect of the hypocenter depth on the M value, the relation between the frequency and M, and the release of energy of minor earthquakes and bathyseisms were also under study.

ASSOCIATION: none

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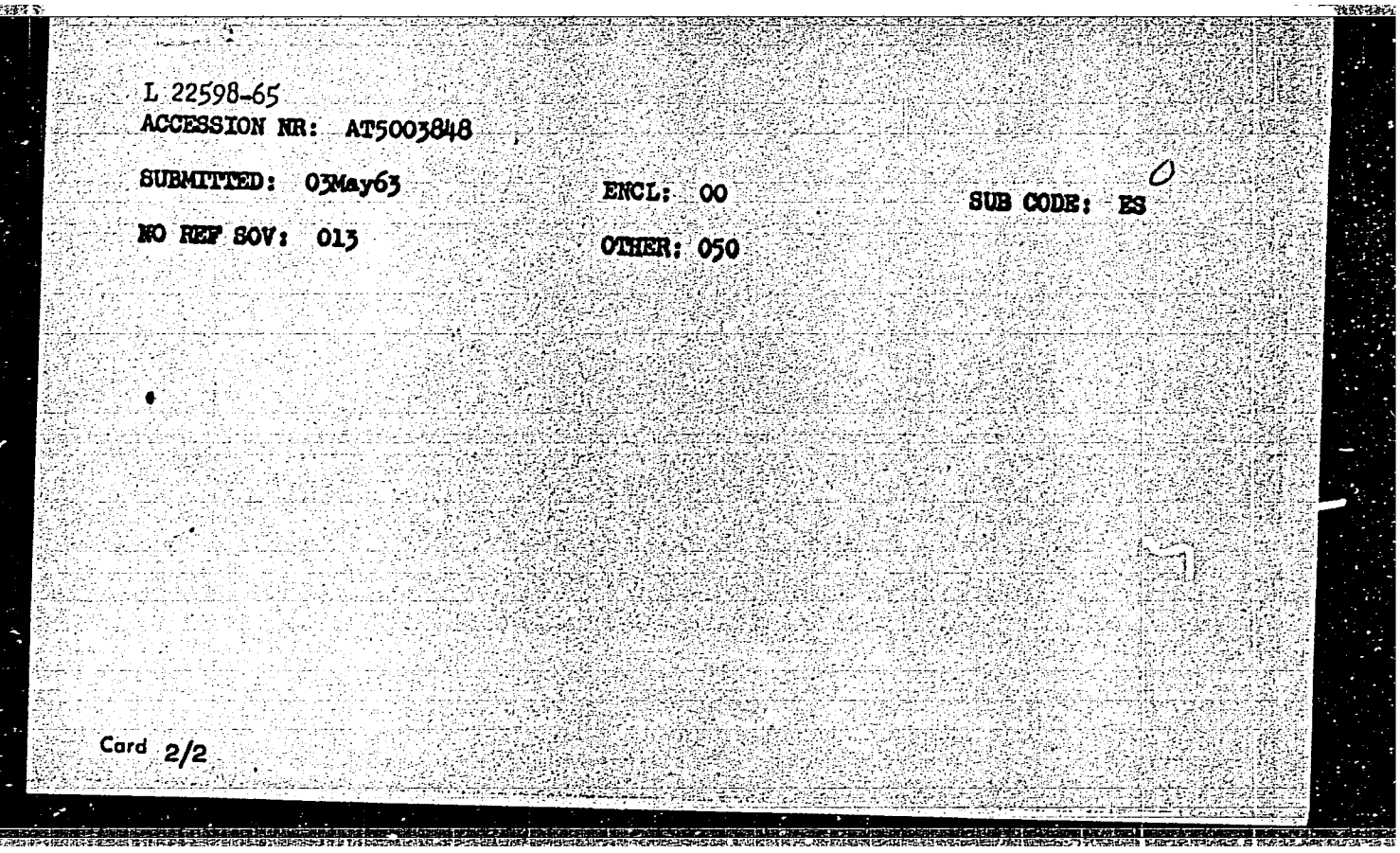

L 22598-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5003848

SUBMITTED: 03May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 050

Card 2/2

L 22598-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5003848

Z/2512/63/011/000/0143/0187

14
B+1

AUTHOR: Karnik, V.; Ruprechtova, L.

TITLE: Seismisity of Carpatian region

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Geofysikalni ustav. Geofysikalni sbornik, v. 11, 1963. Prague, 1964, 143-187

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake catalogue, hypocenter map, frequency, energy release

ABSTRACT: Earthquake catalogues were compiled for the Carpatian region for the periods 1500-1800 (I_o VIII) 1801-1900 (I_o VII) and 1901-1955 (I_o VI). Based on those catalogues hypocenter maps and a map of maximum magnitudes of observations were plotted. The relation between M, Jo, and h, the effect of the hypocenter depth on the M value, the relation between the frequency and M, and the release of energy of minor earthquakes and bathyseisms were also under study.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 22598-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5003848

SUBMITTED: 03May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 050

Card 2/2

L 34668-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6025862 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0023/65/009/003/0302/0305

AUTHOR: Babuska, Vladislav; Ruprechtova, Libuse; Venklova, Olga

29
B

ORG: Geophysical Institute, CSAV, Prague

TITLE: East-alpine earthquake of 2 December 1963

12

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 9, no. 3, 1965, 302-305

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, seismography, physical geology

ABSTRACT: This article presents a brief evaluation of the available macroseismic material on the earthquake that occurred on 2 Dec 63, which had its focus (ϕ = 47.9°N, = 16.4°E) 40 km south of Vienna, and deals with the relation between the shape of the macroseismic field and the geological structure of the quaked area. The authors thank Doctor J. Vanek and Engineer V. Karnik for their valuable advice. They also thank their Austrian, German, and Hungarian colleagues for the macroseismic material they supplied. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 32,859]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 27Oct64 / ORIG REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC

RUPRECHTOVA, L.

Hodographs of PP and SS waves for the Prague station. p. 121.
(GEOFYSIKALNI SBORNIK, No. 20/35, 1955 (published 1956), Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

BOUSHKA, Yan [Bouska, Jan]; KOCHI, Alois [Koci,A.],kand.fiz-mat.nauk,inzh.; MRAZEK, Irzhi [Mrazek, Jiri]; SHUBRT, Yaroslav [Subrt, Jaroslav]; RUPREKHTOVA, Libushe[Ruprechtova, Libuse], inzh., retsenzent; KRZHIVSKI, Ladislav [Krivsky, Ladislav], retsenzent; BEGOUNEK, Rudol'f [Behounek, Rudolf], prof., nauchnyy red.; TRZHISKOVA, Lyudmila[Triskova, Ludmila], inzh., nauchnyy red.

[Results of geomagnetic, telluric, and ionospheric observations conducted at the observatories of Pruhonice, Budkov, and Panska Ves in 1959] Rezul'taty geomagnitnykh, telluricheskikh i ionosfernykh izmerenii, provedennykh v observatoriiakh Prugonitse, Budkov i Panska Ves v techenie 1959 goda. Prague, Izd-vo Chekhoslovatskoi Akad. nauk, 1962. 742 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik kollektiva Geomagnitnoy observatorii Prugonitse [Pruhonice] u Pragi (for Kochi). 2. Nachal'nik ionosfernogo otdela Geomagnitnoy observatorii Prugonitse [Pruhonice] u Pragi (for Mrazek).
(Czechoslovakia--Geophysics--Observations)

RUPREKHT, YA.

USSR/ Astronomy

Card 1/1 Pub. 8 - 12/13

Authors : Ruprekht, Ya., and Vanysek, V.

Title : Regarding the question on disintegration of masses considered by V. V. Radzievskiy in his unlimited prob..em of three bodies with the Newton-Hook interaction

Periodical : Astron. zhur. 31/1, 93-94, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The deduction from the solution of the three body problem made by Radzievskiy, i.e. the possibility of the disintegration of masses near the sur., are criticized. Three references: 1 USA and 2 USSR (1934-1954).

Institution : Czechoslovakian Acad. of Scs., Astronomical Institute

Submitted : .....

RUPREKHT, Ya.; VANYSEK, V.

Problem of the dispersion of scattered clusters as applied by V.V.Radzievskii to a general solution of an unlimited problem of three bodies with a Newton-Hook interaction. Astron.zhur. 32 no.1:93-94 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Astronomicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk.
(Stars--Clusters)(Problem of three bodies)

S/049/61/000/007/001/005
D263/D306

AUTHORS: Vvedenskaya, A.V., and Ruprekhtova, L.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the stress state in earthquake foci at the curve of the Carpathian arc

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 7, 1961, 953-965

TEXT: The authors investigated earthquakes in the Carpathian region of $M \geqslant 6$ with foci at a depth of 100 - 150 km. As a theoretical basis for their work, the authors employed Volterra's theory of dislocation. Results are presented on the stereographic projection. Analysis of the results shows that compression forces in that region are almost parallel to the horizontal plane and normal to the Carpathian arc. The axes of tensile and interjacent forces are situated in the plane, whose line of intersection with the earth's surface is a tangent of the arc. This indicates the uniformity of the tectonic structure of that region to a depth of at least 150 km. The analyses indicate also that in the earthquake foci the

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same forces act as those which determined the relief and tectonics of the region. There are 10 figures, 1 tables and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F.R.N. Nabarro. The synthesis of elastic dislocation field. Phil. Mag., 334, 1951.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR. Institute of Physics of the Earth); Chekhoslovatskaya akademiya nauk. Geofizicheskiy institut (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Geophysics Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1961

RUPRECHTOVA, L.; VVEDENSKAYA, A.V.

On the stresses acting at the foci of earthquakes near the bend of the Carpathian arc. Studia geophys 6 no.2:140-151 '62

1. Geophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bocni II, Praha 4 - Sporilov (for Ruprechtova).
2. Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, of U.S.S.R., Moscow, B.Gruzinskaya 10, Moscow G 242, U.S.S.R. (for Vvedenskaya).

RUPRECHTOVA, L.

The 20° discontinuity and the travel time curves of P and S for Prague in the range 10° - 30° . In English.

P. 523, (Geofysikalni Sbornik) Ceased publication. No. 36/60, 1956 (Published 1957) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

YUG/1-59-3-45/57

28(1)

AUTHOR: Rupret, Franc, Senior Technician (Celje)

TITLE: System of Organizing Work Synchronization in Building Works (Sistem organizacije gradjevinskih radova u taktu)

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 505-515 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The author deals extensively with the preparatory measures, organization and characteristics of the "step by step" building method and practical experience with this method on various building sites in West Germany. This method was also applied for experimental purposes in Yugoslavia,i.e. in 1949 in Novi Beograd for the construction of 40 housing projects and in 1956 in Celje also for the construction of various housing projects. The organization of this method as applied in the construction work in Novi Beograd was described by Engineer Dragaša Kalafatović in articles which appeared

Card 1/2

RUPRICH, J.

Economic efficiency in forestry. p. 187

Brno. Vysoka skola zemedelska a lesnicka. SBORNIK, RADA C.: SPISY FAKULTY LESNICKE. Brno, Czechoslavakia. No. 3, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2. Feb. 1960
uncl.

RUPRICH, Jindrich

Experience with health protection of workers employed in spraying phosphate insecticides. Prac. lek. 13 no.8/9:408-409 N '61.

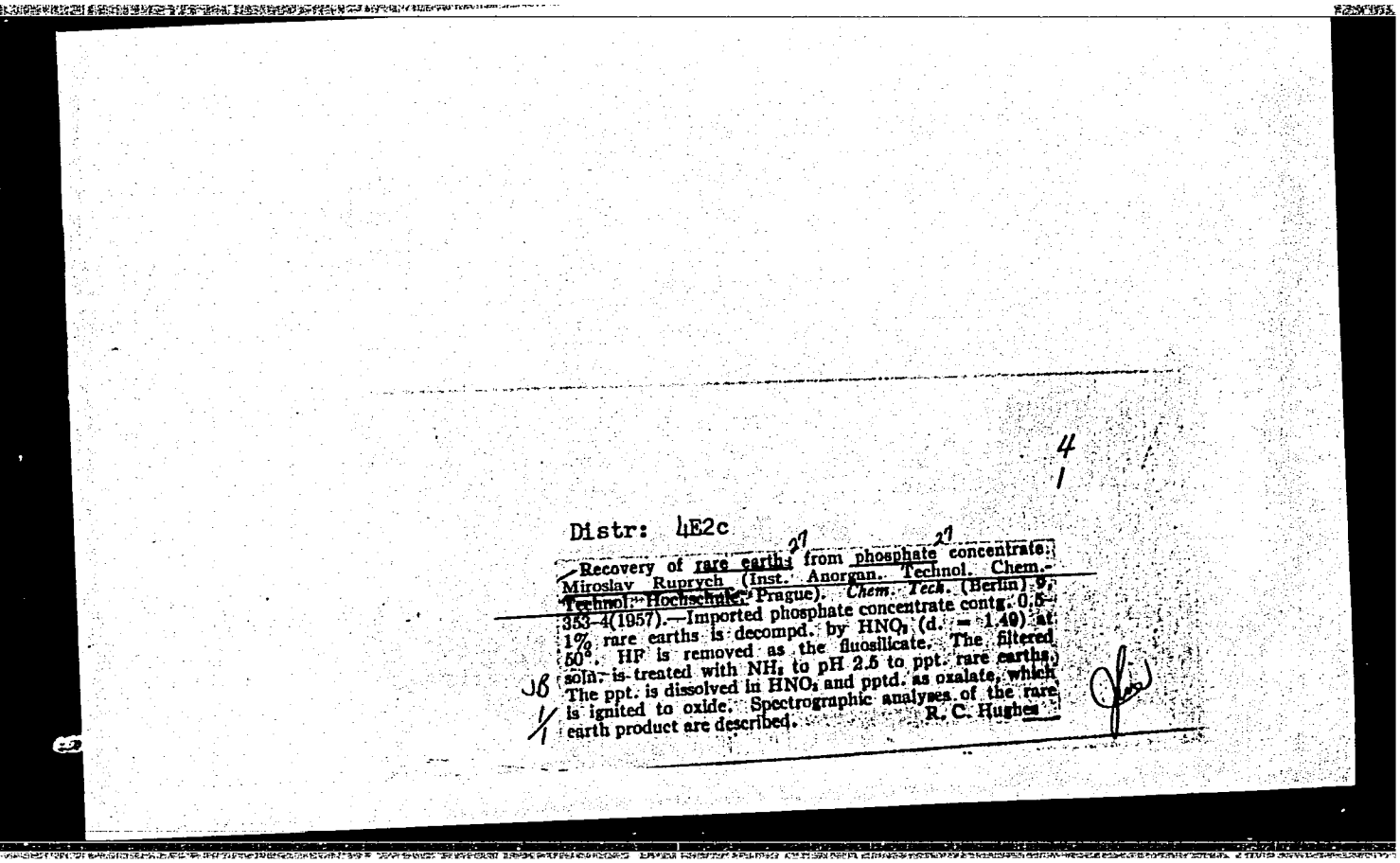
(INSECTICIDES toxicol)

RUPRICH, JIRI.

Narodohospodarska evidence a kalkulace v lesnim hospodarstvi; prvotni a operativne technicka evidence. (Vyd. 1.).

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1959, 190 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.
Uncl.



4
1

Distr: 4E2c

Recovery of rare earths from phosphate concentrate. Miroslav Ruprych (Inst. Anorgan. Technol. Chem., Technol. Hochschule, Prague). *Chem. Tech.* (Berlin) 9, 353–4(1957).—Imported phosphate concentrate contg. 0.5–1% rare earths is decompd. by HNO_3 (d. = 1.40) at 60°. HF is removed as the fluosilicate. The filtered soln. is treated with NH_3 to pH 2.5 to ppt. rare earths. The ppt. is dissolved in HNO_3 and pptd. as oxalate, which is ignited to oxide. Spectrographic analyses of the rare earth product are described. R. C. Hughes

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 15 1959, No. 57714

AUTHOR : [illegible], A. and Craiban, I.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : On the Electrolytic Refining of Lead

ORIG. PUB. : Rev Chim, 9, No 9, 490-495 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors have investigated conditions for the electrolytic deposition of Pb from amidosulfonic electrolytes with a view towards the production of a dense deposit with good adhesive properties. The electrolyte was prepared by dissolving PbO in amidosulfonic acid and had the following composition (in gms/liter): Pb 80, free acid 70. The composition of the anodes was as follows (in %): Pb 97.2, Bi 2.6, Cu 0.2. When addition agents were not used, porous dendritic growths were

CARD: 1/3

H-11

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57714

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : observed to form. Additions of phenol, resorcinol, and of joiner's glue failed to check dendritic growth formation. The simultaneous presence of phenol and of glue, taken in the amount of 8 gms/liter each, leads to the formation of dense, finely crystalline deposits when the electrolysis is operated at D_k [i_c, cathodic current density?] = [?] amps/dm^2 and at VT [current yield?] ~ 97%. Resorcinol can be substituted for glue (10 gms/liter). Circulation of the electrolyte makes it

CARD: 2/3

R-12

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 57714

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : possible to operate at D$_k$ = 1.2 amps/dm^2. The cathodic deposit obtained had the following composition (in %): Fe 99.99949, Bi 0.00071, Cu not present. The anodic mud contained 16-39% Bi.

Ia. Matlis

CARD: 1/3

SOV/110-59-8-14/24

AUTHOR: Rura, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: A Semi-automatic Ultrasonic Installation for Preparing Emulsions.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti 1959, Nr 8, pp 61-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry has developed and made an ultrasonic installation for preparing wire-drawing emulsions. The installation, drawn schematically in Fig 1 consists of three stainless-steel tanks and two smaller tanks. Initially one of the small tanks is filled with vegetable oil and the other with lumps of soap in cold water. The contents are measured into the first mixing tank together with the requisite amount of water. The processes of mixing and transfer to the next tank are automatically controlled. The mixture passes into the second and third tanks through filters and hydrodynamic vibrators. The process is described in detail, and a general view of the equipment is given in Fig 2. The construction of the hydrodynamic vibrator is illustrated

Card 1/2

A Semi-automatic Ultrasonic Installation for Preparing Emulsions.

diagrammatically in Fig 3 and briefly described. It is based on a design of Jonowski and Pohlman and is made of stainless steel. It has been found that the dimensions of fat-particles in the treated emulsion are not greater than 1 to 2 microns. The emulsions are stable for more than thirty days, and their quality is such that the proportion of fats in them may be reduced by 25 to 30% without impairing their performance. With this equipment wire-drawing emulsions were successfully prepared from mineral oil. The equipment saves a good deal of manual labour: its output is 1.5 tons of emulsion per hour. There are 3 figures and 1 German reference.

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1959.

Card 2/2

RURA, A. M. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Constructional Forms and Geometry of Drilling Tools Used for Drilling Laminated Plates." Moscow Automotive Mechanics, 5 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun., 1947 (Project #17836)

RURA, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Electric method of drilling holes in diamonds in manufacturing dies.
Vest.electroprom. 27 no.7:25-32 Jl '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Drilling and boring) (Wire drawing) (Diamonds)

RURA, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

One of the causes of nonuniform deformations occuring in wire drawing. TSvet. met. 29 no.1:72-75 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Wire)

RURA, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Drawing copper wire at a speed of 36 meters per second.
TSvet. metl. 29 no.10:69-79 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Electric wire) (Copper)

Kura, A. M.

PERLIN, Il'ya L'vovich; GUBKIN, S.I., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, professor, doktor, retsenzent [deceased]; KORNEYEV, N.I., professor, doktor, retsenzent; KURA, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; NIKONOV, I.Ye., inzhener, retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M., redaktor; EL'KIND, L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; BERLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Theory of drawing] Teoriia volocheniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 424 p. (MIRA 10:8)
(Drawing (Metalwork))

AUTHOR: Rura, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences. 136-4-13/23

TITLE: Durability of hard-alloy wire-drawing dies. (Stoykost tverdosplavnykh volok.)

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally" (Non-ferrous Metals) 1957, No. 4, pp. 60 - 64 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In this article experiments are described on factors affecting the durability of wire-drawing dies made of type BK3 hard-alloy. Half of a group of such dies, with 0.5 mm diameter holes, were used after polishing with boron carbide powder, the other half being subjected to additional polishing with diamond dust. The dies were used under identical conditions with drawing speeds of 18 m/sec. Results for a total of 54 experiments are tabulated. In further experiments die wear was determined by measuring diameters of drawn wire. A graph is presented showing change in diameter of the wire against weight of wire drawn through the particular die. The graph is divisible into three portions: in the first the graph rises rapidly, in the second the slope is very small and the slope begins to increase rapidly in the third portion. The durability of the die was found to be greatly affected by the quality of the polishing, and for high durability a series of powders with decreasing grain sizes must be used. Recommended

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Durability of hard-alloy wire-drawing dies. (Cont.) 136-4-13/23

granulometric compositions of these powders should be adhered to. Die wear was found to be generally uneven.

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Cable Industry Scientific Research Institute (NII Kabelnoy Promyshlennosti)

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

RUHA, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KANAREYKIN, A.V., inzh.

Cold but welding under pressure. Energetik 5 no.10:30-34 O '57.
(Welding) (MIRA 10:12)

AUTHOR: Rura, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: On the question of the electrolytic drilling of diamonds. (K voprosu ob elektroliticheskom sverlenii almazov.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 47 - 49, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In the manufacture of diamond dies for diameters of 0.002 to 0.05 mm the process of mechanical drilling is very time consuming. By using the electrolytic method of drilling the process may be speeded up by a factor of six or seven times. In this method the diamond is contained in a bath of electrolyte. One electrode is in contact with the diamond and the other is immersed in the electrolyte. Direct or alternating current is applied to the electrodes and the level of the electrolyte is maintained a little higher than the surface of the diamond.

The process of electrolytic drilling is described. The temperature of the electrode may reach 3 000 °C or more consuming the diamond which burns at a temperature somewhat above 1 500 °C. The cause of the heating of the end of the electrode in the electrolyte is the spheroidal condition of the fluid. If a drop of liquid is put on a very hot surface and at a temperature much above the boiling point of the liquid, the liquid ceases to wet the surface and assumes the form of a spheroid separated from the hot surface by a vapour

film of relatively low thermal conductivity. The vapour film protects the drop from heating and evaporation. This effect is observed when current is passed through electrodes immersed in electrolyte partly because of the difference of conductivity at the place of contact of the electrolyte and metal which causes heat to be generated. The hot end of the electrode vapourises the liquid forming an envelope of electrolyte vapour and bubbles of hydrogen. The electrolyte being displaced away from the electrode the local heating becomes even more intense. As has been explained, the diamond burns away and in doing so forms carbon monoxide and dioxide. The total amount of carbon burnt away in drilling a die is about 2.2 ml and experiments have confirmed its presence.

To study the influence of different factors on the intensity of electrolytic drilling of diamonds the influence of temperature of the electrolyte, its composition, etc. were investigated.

Tests made at different temperatures showed that the optimum temperature for drilling lies between 20 and 60 °C. At higher temperatures the operation becomes less stable. Experiments were made with electrodes immersed to different depths. The drilling electrode was immersed to a constant depth of 3 mm and the rate of drilling was found to increase as the depth of immersion of the other electrode was increased from 3 to about 18 mm. The influence of the

conductivity of the electrolyte was investigated and it was shown that in sulphuric acid increase in the concentration of the electrolyte, and consequently in its conductivity, increased the rate of drilling. The influence of different electrolytes of various concentration at which the specific conductivities were much the same were then investigated. Drilling tests showed that different drilling rates were obtained with different electrolytes. The tests showed that although drilling was slower with potassium nitrate than with sulphuric acid the hole was smoother and the angle of the cone was between 8 and 12 °. This electrolyte having been found the best, tests were made to establish the best conditions of drilling. It was shown that for a given rate of drilling the current should be increased as the concentration of electrolyte is reduced.

4 figures, 3 literature references (2 Russian, 1 U.S.A.)

RURA, A.M.

110-10-12/18

AUTHOR: Rura, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The Cold Butt-welding of Aluminium Conductors by Pressure. (Kholodnaya stykovaya svarka davleniyem alyuminiyevykh provodov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.10, pp. 59-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The extensive use that is now being made of aluminium conductors for wires and cables has intensified efforts to find improved methods of jointing them. Investigations that have been carried out recently, mainly in the USSR, have demonstrated the possibility of producing reliable joints between aluminium conductors by the method of cold welding under pressure. Widespread introduction of this method into production is retarded by the absence of practical, reliable and convenient equipment for cold welding. A number of difficulties are encountered in the development of such equipment; it must be accurate and reliable and yet capable of withstanding great pressures. The magnitude of the plastic deformation undergone by the specimens is also important in the production of a reliable cold-welded joint. In developing a welding device, it is necessary to know the maximum pressures and deformations to which the welded parts are subject.

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The Cold Butt-welding of Aluminium Conductors by Pressure.

Various recommendations have been made about the pressure necessary for cold-welding. Recommendations of a number of authors are tabulated and it will be seen that the recommended stress ranges from 16 to 170 kg/mm^2. Special tests were, therefore, undertaken to determine the pressures necessary to make a butt weld in aluminium. The first series of tests were carried out when but welding wires of 2.2 - 2.6 mm dia. made of aluminium brand A1. A second series of tests were made on butt welding of round aluminium specimens 10 mm dia. also of aluminium brand A1. Butt welding tests on these specimens were made in the special fixture, illustrated in Fig. 1. The pressure ranged from 38 to 190 kg/mm^2. The quality of the weld was evaluated by tensile and bending tests on the welded specimens. The test results are given in Fig. 3, from which it will be seen that welding of aluminium occurs at specific pressures lower than 115 kg/mm^2 but some specimens then failed at the weld on bending or in tension. Reliable welding occurs at a specific pressure of 115 kg/mm^2 and above and with a strain of not less than 78%; specimens welded at these pressures did not fail at the weld.

A tabulated summary of the opinions of various authors shows that there is little agreement about the necessary magnitude of the strain on butt welding aluminium. Special tests were made

The Cold Butt-welding of Aluminium Conductors by Pressure.

on the welding of specimens 10 mm dia. of aluminium grade Al to evaluate the necessary strain. The experimental procedure is described and the experimental results are given in Fig.4 from which it will be seen that the minimum strain at which reliable cold-welding took place is 78%, if the strain is reduced to 59.6% the specimens were not welded over the entire surface. In these tests the strain is defined as the ratio of the difference between the total length of the welded ends of the specimens before and after welding to the total length before welding.

Tests showed that the rate of strain had no appreciable influence on the process of cold-welding.

There is general agreement that the presence of dirt and oil on the surfaces to be welded is harmful but opinions are divided about the importance of oxide films on aluminium. The authors found that the simplest way of cleaning the ends of the specimens was to cut them. The method of cutting did not matter much so long as the surface was not dirtied.

The mechanism of cold-welding is considered. A test was made in which aluminium specimens with clean end surfaces were submitted to high pressure (250 kg/mm^2) but a steel ring was

 mounted over the joint that prevented plastic deformation of

The Cold Butt-welding of Aluminium Conductors by Pressure.

the metal in the plane of welding. Despite the high specific pressure and considerable deformation above the surface of the ring, the specimens were not welded. This shows that pressure alone without considerable plastic deformation does not suffice to produce welding. The micro-structure of welded joints was examined, (see, for example, Fig.6). Recrystallisation was observed only when welding pure lead and tin (metals with low re-crystallisation temperature). It is suggested that in the first stages of deformation, individual micro-irregularities are brought into close contact with one another. Further increase of pressure increases plastic deformation and brings into contact internal layers of metal from which the brittle oxide film has been broken.

Tools for cold-welding under pressure are than described; first a hand tool capable of welding aluminium wires from 1.0 to 2.6 mm dia and copper wires of 1.0 - 1.8 mm. The tool is illustrated in Fig. 7, and the principles of operation are described. It is recommended that the ends should be cut to a wedge shape. Thin wires may require swaging, which is done by repeated pressings. A large welding machine is illustrated in Fig. 9; it is type MXC-8 and is intended for copper wires, rods, and sections up to 100 mm^2 in area. The machine can apply

The Cold Butt-welding of Aluminium Conductors by Pressure.

a force of 25 tons and is driven by a motor of 1.7 kW. The principles of operation are described.
There are 9 figures, 1 table and 15 references, of which 12 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry. (NII KP)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

RURA, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Wear-resistance of hard-alloy drawing dies. TSvet. met. 30 no.4:60-64 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Drawing (Metalwork))

RURA, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRYANTSEVA, V.P., inzh., ved. red.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of diamond draw plates using electric techniques] Izgotovlenie almaznykh volok s primeneniem elektroobrabotki, Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 23 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 8. No.M-58-399/8) (MIRA 16:2)

(Wire drawing)

Rura, D.M.

137-1958-1-39

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rura, D. M.

TITLE: On Commercial Ore and Minimum Metal Content Requirement (O promyshlennom minimume i promyshlennoy rude)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1956, Nr 7, pp 14-17

ABSTRACT: Two methods of determining the minimum metal content of an ore are described: the "price of metal" method, or the method of a unified criterion, and the method of variants. The first method is criticized. It is noted that the theoretical foundation of this method is in error, in that the criterion of profitability is recommended as the only one to be used in commercial evaluation of ore. Validation of the minimum metal content requirement is a problem requiring a complex approach for its solution, and this is attainable only by the method of variants. This requires the determination of the various possible, industrially realizable methods of working deposits and treating the ore, with consideration of problems of mining engineering, distribution of the metal among various grades of ore, their properties in terms of processing, and other special features of the deposit. The

Card 1/2

On Commercial Ore and Minimum Metal Content Requirement

minimum metal content requirement is then determined in accordance with these variants on the basis of industrial economics, namely, the total reserves of ore and metal, average metal content, rate of output of ore and of metal, engineering indices for recovery and processing of the ore, total and unit investments, costs of ore and metal. In evaluating the variants, the market for this metal and the raw material resources in the given branch of the industry are taken into account. Consequently, determination of the minimum metal content requirement consists of discovering the optimum conditions for the working of a deposit and for processing the ore with consideration of the problems of developing the branch of industry during the period of time for which plans are being laid.

A. Sh.

1. Ores--Analysis 2. Ores--Evaluation

Card 2/2

RURA, D.M.

Economic principles applied to the determination of marginal metal content in ore deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr 22 no.9:18-24 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut Gipronikel'.
(Ore deposits)

RASSOKHIN, V.Ya.; RURA, M.A.

Foreign hard alloys used for metal cutting tools. Stan.i instr. 28 no.6:19-22 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Cutting tools) (Tool steel) (Powder metallurgy)

RASSOKHIN, V.Ya.; RURA, M.A.

Development of using mineral-ceramic materials for metal-cutting tools. Stan. i instr. 29 no.2:12-14 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Metal-cutting tools)

RASSOKHIN, V.Ya.; RURA, M.A.

New materials for making metal cutting tools. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:89-93 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Metal cutting tools)

RURA, M.A.

AUTHOR: RASSOKHIN, V.Ya., RURA, M.A. PA - 3616

TITLE: Foreign Hard Alloys for Metal-Working Cutting Tools. (Zarubezhnye marki tverdykh splavov dlya metallorezhushchego instrumenta, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1957, Vol 28, Nr 6, pp 19-22 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: First foreign (German, American, Swedish and Austrian) hard metal alloys are enumerated and described. Many of them are described as being superior to Russian ones, particularly as regards their bending- and compression strength. After a critical evaluation the authors arrive at the following conclusions:

1.) The large number of existing foreign hard alloys permits better utilization of their properties.

2.) Foreign tungsten- and titanium-tungsten alloys are superior to Russian ones mainly because of their high bending- and compression strength, which makes it possible to use them with success for impact stresses, which is of importance particularly in the case of multi-tool automatic machines. The authors are of the opinion that this is one of the reasons why in Russian industry hard alloys are being used less frequently than in other countries.

Card 1/2

Foreign Hard Alloys for Metal-Working Cutting Tools.

3.) The authors recommend carrying out comparative tests of both Russian and foreign hard alloys in order to test their respective qualities. (7 References)

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

[illegible], S.

Books on metallurgy published according to the 6-Year Plan. p. 130.
([illegible]IK. Vol. 23, no. 3, Mar. 1956, Katowice, Poland)

Sr.: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957. Unclass.

RURANSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Unit kilogram and Unit kilogram-force. Wiad hut 19 no.7/8: 224-227 Jl/Ag '63.

[illegible], [illegible], mgr inz.

Ten years of the Slask Publishing Agency. Rudy i metale 9 no. 5:270-2[illegible] My '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446110005-9"

RURANSKI, Stanislaw, mgr.inz.

32d International Poznan Fair. Wiad hut 19 no.9:256-258 S'63.

RURANSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Tenth anniversary of the Slask Publishing Enterprise.
Wiad hut 15 [i.e. 20] no. 4: 101-105 Ap '64.

RURANSKI, Stanislaw

On the 10th anniversary of the Slask Publishing Agency. Koks 9 no.2:37-40 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Slask Publishing Agency, Katowice.

RURANSKI, St.

A meeting of editors of the Slask Publishing Agency with representatives of the Czestochowa Technical University. Wiad hut 21 no.1:31 Ja '65.

RURANSKI, St.

Triple meaning of the term "zasyp" [charge]. Hutnik P 30 no. 4: 128-129 Ap '63.

RURANSKI, St.

"Illustrated technical dictionary for everybody" by Heliodor Chmielewski, Ignacy Baran, Stefan Skupinski. Reviewed by St. Ruranski. Hutnik P 30 no.7/8:268-270 Jl/Ag'63.

P/043/60/016/005/001/010

AUTHOR: Rurański, Stanisław, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Tenth Anniversary of the "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości Hutnicze, 1960, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 133 - 137

TEXT: The author gives the history of the "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant near Cracow. He describes the advantages of the location. At present the Kombinat comprises the following metallurgical plants and sections: 1) ore-sintering section called "Aglomerownia" with 50 m^3 sintering conveyors and with mechanized loading, storing and sorting operations; 2) blast furnace section with three 1,000 m^3 blast furnaces with mechanized and automated charge transport and feeding; 3) steel plant with 8 open hearth furnaces with a capacity of 370 and 185 tons and a yearly output capacity of 1.5 million tons of steel manufactured from pig iron produced by the Combine's own blast furnaces and from scrap. This section also includes the shops for the preparation of scrap, steel alloys, etc.; 4) Walcownia (Rolling Mill) consisting of a) blooming mill, b) groove rolling mill, c) continuous sheet mill for hot rolling and d) continuous sheet mill for cold rolling. The groove rolling mill includes the billet mill, producing struc-

Card 1/5

Tenth Anniversary of the "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant

tures, shapes and steel rods for concrete and the wire mill producing wire with diameters ranging from 5.5 to 12 mm. The sheet mill for hot rolling produces sheet ranging in thickness from 2 to 12 mm and its yearly output amounts to half a million tons. The sheet mill for cold rolling produces sheet with a thickness ranging from 0.18 to 2 mm. 5) The coking plant consisting of 6 coking batteries producing 2 million tons of coke yearly for the use of the Kombinat and other consumers. Various coal products, such as tar, benzene, oil, ammonium sulfate, etc., are produced by the chemical sections of the coking plant; 6) Zakład Materiałów Ogniotrwałych (Refractory Material Plant) produces firebrick and other refractory material for blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces. Production amounts to 110,000 tons yearly. 7) Wydział Dolomitowo-Wapienny (Dolomite and Slaked Lime Section), which has 8 mechanized lime kilns, produces about 100,000 tons of dolomite and slaked lime yearly. 8) Oddział Granulacji Żużla (Slag-Granulating Section) produces granulated slag for the production of metallurgical cement by the cement plant built in the immediate vicinity of the "Lenin" Combine. Production of slag amounts to 800,000 tons yearly. 9) Zakład Remontowy (Repair Shop) comprises two modern iron and steel foundries, me-

Tenth Anniversary of the "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant

chanical workshop, smithy, steel structure shop and other workshops producing spare machine parts. The capacity of this shop amounts to 50,000 tons of castings and forgings yearly. 10) Siłownia (Power Plant) of the Combine has an installed capacity of 50 Mw and provides in addition steam, hot air blast for the blast furnaces and hot water for heating the buildings of the Combine. The Combine covers an area of 500 hectares and has over 159 km of rails for interplant transportation of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products. The Combine has 50 steam locomotives and 470 railroad cars. To ensure an uninterrupted production of the Combine, the Kraków RR junction was expanded in 1950-56 from Mydlnik, via Batowice, Nowa Huta, Podłęże to Prokocim. A shunting station with 45 km of railroad tracks was also built in Ryszcza. A 14 km RR line from Bronowice to Krzesławice connects the Combine with Śląsk. Several roads were built around the Combine and a 15 km streetcar line built between Nowa Huta and Kraków. The following projects were built to facilitate the operation of the "Lenin" Kombinat: 1) the 110 kv, 44 km-long transmission line from Javorzno to Lubocza and the power network around the Combine; 2) pipeline for natural gas, linking the Combine with the Kraków gas works; 3) telephone lines between Kraków, Nowa Huta

Tenth Anniversary of the "Lenin" Metallurgical Plant

and the Combine; 4) a dam, power plant and a port on the Wisła; 5) drinking water installation on the Dłubna River; 6) an industrial coke-gas installation, which utilizes the surplus gases; 7) "Nowa Huta" Cementownia (Cement Plant) with a yearly capacity of 1 million tons of granulated slag and 8) 49,469 rooms, of which 21,362 were assigned to the workers of the Combine. 420 workers were sent on a 3-month course to the USSR. At present the Combine employs 16,900 workers in the production and 10,000 on construction projects. It has been under construction for 10 years. So far only the first stage, embracing the 1949 project and providing for a production of 1.5 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of pig iron and 1.5 million tons of coke yearly, has been completed. Construction of the second stage will start in 1960. This will increase the production to 3.5 million tons of steel yearly. In 1960, the open hearth furnace No. 9, billet mill, shape-rolling mill, sheet zinc-plating section, transformer sheet section and the first stage of the tube rolling mill will be put into operation. In connection with the planned 50% increase in the production during the 1961 - 1965 period the metallurgical industry will have to produce about 9.2 million tons of steel in the last year of the 5-year plan. The

Card 4/5

112-57-8-18002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 312 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rurevich , V. P.

TITLE: Transistor-Parameter Measurement at Low Frequencies and Weak Signals (Izmereniye parametrov kristallicheskikh triodov na nizkikh chastotakh pri malykh signalakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta svyazi (Collection of Scientific Transactions of the Central Scientific-Research Institute of Comminications), Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, pp 178-199

ABSTRACT: Fundamental parameters and equivalent transistor circuits are presented. Some methods of measuring transistor parameters at AF and low signals are described. The circuits used for measuring basic transistor parameters are analyzed, and measurement methodology is indicated. Methods of transistor parameter measurements are described. Disadvantages of existing methods of making transistor measurements are noted: Bibliography: 10 items.

N. Ye. L.

Card 1/1

RURUA, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

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SOV/112-57-9-18512D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 58 (USSR)

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TITLE: Water Divisors in the Irrigation Systems of Georgia Under Stormy Flow Conditions (Vododelitel'nyye ustroystva orositel'nykh sistem Gruzii v usloviyakh burnogo techeniya)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to Gruz. n.-i. in-t gidrotekhn. i melior. (Georgian Scientific-Research Institute of Hydroengineering and Land Reclamation), Tbilisi, 1956.

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